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Policeman Killed In Jerusalem BRITISH BLAMED FOR TERRORISM

Lake Success, N.Y. May 12.
Dr. Shertok, head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, replied in the Political Committee of the United Nations Special General Assembly today to the Indian questions on Palestine.

Answering the question why were the British authorities in Palestine exposed to terrorism, Dr. Shertok replied: "Because the White Paper (restricting Jewish immigration) is still in force."

"Terrorism is the pernicious growth of that disastrous policy. The Jewish Agency resolutely condemns terrorist bloodshed. Its harm to Jews and Jewish life is far greater than to the Government and people of Britain. But Jewish efforts to check terrorism are continually frustrated, because the British Government action adds fuel to the fire."

Dr. Shertok added that the Jewish Agency considered the establishment of a Jewish National Home as a "process" whereas the setting up of a Jewish State was its consummation.

Asserting that collaboration between Jews and Arabs in Palestine was perfectly possible, he declared: "Jews come to Palestine not to fight the Arab world. They are not the outpost of any foreign domination."

He concluded that the Agency favoured a fact-finding commission not including any of the interested parties.

SYRIAN CRITICISM
In the sub-committee which sat during the week-end to discuss the terms of reference of the proposed fact-finding committee, India joined Russia in proposing the inclusion of reference to the "question of establishing without delay an independent democratic state of Palestine."

Criticising the sub-committee's report for failing to include explicit reference to the "immediate independence of Palestine," the Syrian delegate, Faris El Khouri, said that Jews wanted to delay independence because they wished to continue immigration until a Jewish majority could be achieved.

He added: "Arabs will never allow a wedge to be driven into their Fatherland, or Palestine to become the bridgehead for further aggression."

Supporting continued immigration the Polish representative, who called on the British authorities to suspend all death sentences on terrorists and added: "Let us not think of oil, but of the simple population of Palestine."

Dr. Fadhil Jamil (Iraq) declared: "Supporting the national aspirations of Jews means very clearly a declaration of war and nothing less. To introduce people into Palestine from abroad and make them a majority to create a state is a matter of aggression and war which, in normal times, cannot be solved except by fighting."

"Jews who are in Palestine can live peacefully with us, provided that they give up their aggressive political intentions,"—Reuter.

Jerusalem TERRORISTS STRIKE ONCE AGAIN

Jerusalem, May 12.
Unknown Jewish terrorists tonight killed a British policeman and wounded another in full view of hundreds of homegoing Jews at one of Jerusalem's busiest crossings.

The police cordoned off the area and were carrying out identity checks.

Both policemen were in plain clothes. The one who survived the attack was seriously wounded.

WARNING OF CIVIL WAR

Situation In Korea
New York, May 12.

A dispatch from Seoul by William H. Newton, Scripps-Howard correspondent, said today that "unless the United States and Russia can agree on a workable programme for Korea, civil war seems likely in the opinion of many observers here."

Newton said, "If and when both powers withdraw their troops, it is believed a showdown would come quickly. Overwhelming initial victories would be won by the Communists since no military force in any way comparable to the Soviet-Trainee equipped northern army is being created in South Korea. But both American military officials and South Korean officials are convinced that the Communists ultimately would be defeated. Our military officials say that Koreans are the greatest individualists in the world and would never accept Communism."—United Press.

RICE-SHORTAGE
Seoul, May 12.
The Russian agreement to resume negotiations for the formation of a provisional government is viewed by some high American military officials as an outgrowth of the critical rice shortage in the Soviet zone.

Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown called an informal emergency meeting of American members of the Soviet-American Joint Commission to discuss Molotov's note to General George Marshall.

Although Russia's acceptance of Marshall's conditions for reconversion of the Joint Commission has been reported by the press and radio throughout Korea, no official statement has been released.

Several high Americans told the United Press that the rice shortage was acute in the north. They said the Russians are at present withdrawing a large part of their occupation troops from there.—United Press.

Martial Law In Iraq

Baghdad, May 12.
Martial law was declared today in Rowanduz and Zibar in north Iraq and the surrounding area adjoining the border with Persia.

All civil law was suspended and the region was under the military control with the officer commanding the northern area of the Iraq Army in full charge.

The martial law is believed to have been imposed because hundreds of Turkish Barzani tribesmen are crossing the border from Persia every day. The Barzani tribesmen, numbering about 15,000 strong and heavily armed, fled into Persia a year ago after rebelling against the Iraq Government.

In February this year, the Persian Government offered them the choice of staying in Persia under a settlement provided by the government in which case they must hand over their arms in return for the government's assistance with money, seed and agricultural tools—or returning to Iraq without their leader, Mullah Mustafa Al Barzani, who led the revolt in Iraq in 1945, and 100 other Barzanis sentenced to death or imprisonment by the Iraq Government.

If they refused both these proposals, they would all be expelled. Sayid Salih Jabik, the Premier of Iraq, told the Iraqi parliament three weeks ago that Sheikh Ahmad Al Barzani, brother of Mullah Mustafa, has surrendered unconditionally to the Iraq Army and police forces.



DEAN ACHESON

Dean Acheson Resigns

Washington, May 13.
Mr. Dean Acheson resigned on Monday as the Under-Secretary of State.

President Harry Truman has appointed Robert A. Lovett to replace him as from June 30.

Lovett is a New York banker. He was a former Assistant Secretary of War.

Acheson has long sought to resign and return to private law practice.

The White House made public President Truman's letter to Acheson expressing "great regret, but I cannot again ask you to put aside your desire to return to private life."

Lovett's nomination will be sent to the Senate some time this week. It is understood that he will work with Acheson in advance of taking over on July 1, to acquaint himself with the many problems with which Acheson dealt.—Associated Press.

DEMAND FOR MORE RICE

London, May 12.
The British Government was "putting very strong pressure" on the Siamese Government to export more rice than hitherto, declared Mr. John Strachey, British Food Minister, in the House of Commons today.

Replying to a question, Mr. Strachey said that about 20,500 tons of rice were exported from Siam in February, 31,800 tons in March and about 45,000 tons between April 1 and April 25.

The price was £26 per ton (free on board), he added.

Declaring that this total for three months was well below the contract signed last year, Mr. Walter Fletcher (Conservative), asked what the Minister was doing to see that this vital food for Malaya and other parts of the East was increased.

He asked if owners and producers of rice got the benefit of the foreign exchange, and not only the Government.

Mr. Strachey agreed that these totals were not fully satisfactory but said they were rising. He would not like to offer any complacent words about the situation.

His Director of Rice had recently been in Siam and the Government were putting very strong pressure on the Siamese Government "in view of the immense importance of the question," and would continue to do so.—Reuter.

County Cricket Produces Some Brilliant Batting And Bowling

London, May 12.
A grand finish is likely at Kennington Oval, where Surrey, with eight wickets standing, want 224 runs to beat the South Africans.

Alan Melville, South African captain, extricated his side from a desperate position today when four men were out for 76. For three hours he mastered the Surrey attack in a delightful display of stylish batting, which earned him his second century of the tour.

Very encouraging also for the tourists was the brilliant 75 put on by Dawson, their tall opening bowler. He drove delightfully and helped his captain to add 151 for the sixth wicket.

Surrey's fortune changed after tea when Alec Bedser, England Test bowler, in seven overs finished the innings by taking four wickets for only eight runs.

The County went out for the runs when their turn came because any morning dew on the wicket will help the bowlers.

The scores at the close of the second day's play was South Africa 83 and 311 (Melville 122, Dawson 75). Surrey 112 and 59 for two wickets.

At Swansea, on a wearing wicket which had little preparation, Smalles and Robinson, with off spinners, skittled out Glamorgan twice today for Yorkshire to win their first County Championship match of the season by an innings and 115 runs.

CHURCHILL TO STAY TORY CHIEF

Party's Industrial Policy Outlined

London, May 12.
Britain's Conservative Party will stick with 72-year-old Winston Churchill in its new "tell all" campaign to wrest control from the Labourites, the Rt Hon R. A. Butler, one of the Party's more dynamic young leaders, revealed today.

"Mr Churchill is just about as tough today as he has ever been in his life," Mr Butler told a conference of American newsmen. "We anticipate no change in Party leadership."

Mr Butler summoned American correspondents to Conservative Party headquarters to explain "in detail" the new Tory industrial policy, which he said even the Labourites had found "very difficult to find fault with."

The Labourites, he said, had been doing most of the political talking in Britain since the end of the war, but he emphasised that from now on the Conservatives would do a bit of public speaking themselves.

PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN.
"For too long we have been the victims of a propaganda campaign that we haven't a constructive attitude toward anything," Mr Butler said. "Too often it has been forgotten that we still represent half this country."

He said it struck him as wrong that the United States should have the erroneous opinion that Socialism operated successfully in England.

"Our Ministers are just as capable as those of the opposition—and more so, as we proved during the war," the former Minister of Education said.

In the next breath, he cautioned correspondents not to expect the Conservatives to vault back into power. Any political swingover, he said, would come gradually.

However, he predicted that a general election tomorrow would find the Conservatives contesting mightily and probably winning most of approximately 100 "border seats" in the Commons.

"There's life in the old dog yet," he smiled.

SIX POINTS

Explaining in detail the Conservative policy, released to the press this morning, Mr Butler emphasised:

1. The Conservatives are "devoted adherents" of the solidarity of the English-speaking nations and know that Britain's future depends on Anglo-American co-operation.

2. The United States must accept her responsibility as leader of world trade—American must behave as Britain did when we controlled world trade.

3. The Conservatives have no final policy regarding another loan from the United States—"We must try first to get solved as many of our own problems as we can in our own way."

4. They would not immediately denationalise everything, because that would upset Britain's economy completely, but are "dead set" against nationalisation of iron and steel, and the chemical industry and gas.

5. Britain's expanding civil service has become a "disease" and the Conservatives believe they could save millions with intelligent cuts.

6. Two of the more vital policy points stress development of British colonies and home agriculture. Mr Butler estimated home agriculture development—such as in Denmark—could save at least £100,000,000.

LIBERALISED POLICY.
Mr Butler, one of the ten Conservative leaders to write the new liberalised policy, indicated that Britons would be "bombed" with Tory printing. Studies soon will be forthcoming on agriculture, control of monopolies and foreign policy, among others.

In about a week, Mr Butler will sail for the United States to confer with Congress and tour industrial plants on the Eastern seaboard and in Canada, and to study America's industrial education.

Mr Butler's remarks were not construed as conflicting with recent reports that Mr Churchill wanted to step down as soon as the crisis ended. It was pointed out that Britain's critical position economically might last for years.—United Press.

Speeding Up London Traffic
London, May 12.
To speed up London traffic, which is notorious for its congestion of vehicles, about 10 miles of the principal thoroughfares of Central London is to be prohibited during certain hours.

Announcing this in the House of Commons today, the Minister of Transport Mr. Albert Barnes, said that the prohibited hours would be 11.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and that the order would come into force on May 27.

Passenger vehicles would be allowed to stop only to set down and pick up passengers. Goods vehicles would be allowed to wait only for loading and unloading, and in any case for not more than 20 minutes. Street trading would be prohibited in these streets, except under licence.

Mr Barnes said that there would be shortly restrictions also in certain main thoroughfares of the City of London.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S DEMAND
Lake Success, N.Y., May 13.
Russia reopened the Greek case in the United Nations Security Council with a demand today that the powers of the United Nations sub-committee investigating Greek border incidents be curtailed sharply.—Associated Press.

MURDERESS ESCAPES

Phoenix, Arizona, May 12.
Winifred Ruth Judd, "Blonde Tress" convicted of the 1931 trunk murders of two Phoenix women, escaped from the Arizona State Hospital for the insane.

It was Mrs Judd's third escape from the institution in eight years. Officers expressed confidence that they would recapture the woman who shot and killed two of her former room-mates, hacked their bodies to pieces, packed them into two trunks and a hat box and shipped them to Los Angeles.—United Press.

MURDER TRIAL SENSATION

Leeds, May 13.
A defence witness in a murder trial testified on Monday that he himself was the killer.

Defence lawyer H. B. H. Hyllton Foster startled the court with the announcement: "I propose to call before the jury the man who killed Gertrude Briggs."

Army private, Dennis Wood, aged 19, was sworn in to give evidence for Eric Briggs, 40, charged with stabbing to death his wife Gertrude in a Leeds street.

Wood said that he followed Mrs Briggs and grabbed her. "I took my bayonet out and seemed to get a whispering in the head," he testified. "Everything seemed to go black and the next minute there was blood on my hands and bayonet."

The youth said that he did not actually remember stabbing her but knew it was he who killed her.—Associated Press.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

THE FUND WILL CLOSE ON 31ST MAY

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph") £217,008.35

Staff Palmer & Turner 94.00
Hongkong Building Contractors Association, Ltd. 100.00
Tak Hong Co. 150.00
Sung Tai & Co. 100.00
Sung Lee & Co. 50.00
Lun Yick 20.00
Kien Lee & Co. 10.00
Cheung Hing & Co. 10.00
Hop Cheong 10.00
Chung Lee & Co. 10.00
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11th. Kowloon Boy Scouts Group 25.00
The China Engineers Ltd. 50.00
Miss Mary Gutterer 100.00
Changmen's Mess, H. M. Dockyard 25.00
Anon. (In memory of the late Mr J. T. Bagram) 100.00
P. M. Cotton 50.00
M. T. Ross 50.00

£40-0-0 and £210,842.35

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

EDITORIAL

The Future Of China

CHINA's future role in the comity of nations may well depend on the events of the next few weeks. To the Chinese who regard time as an imposition to be ignored, this may mean nothing. To the Chinese who realise their country is inextricably a part of the world's economic and political entity, it is a warning. This fundamental difference in philosophy has helped to bring about the present sharp conflict of ideas in resolving the situation. Nanking, salvation in a big loan from the United States; America, willing to play ball on political terms, demands that Nanking carries out constitutional reforms; the Chinese Communists declare they will tag Nanking if Nanking is willing to offer sufficient political concessions; and the United States cease supplying the Nationalists with armaments for use against them; the Chinese clerks, artisans, labourers and coolies declare that all they are interested in is a full bowl of rice twice a day. This cacophony of hostile voices has helped to produce the China she is today—starving, starving, beset by civil war, bankrupt in

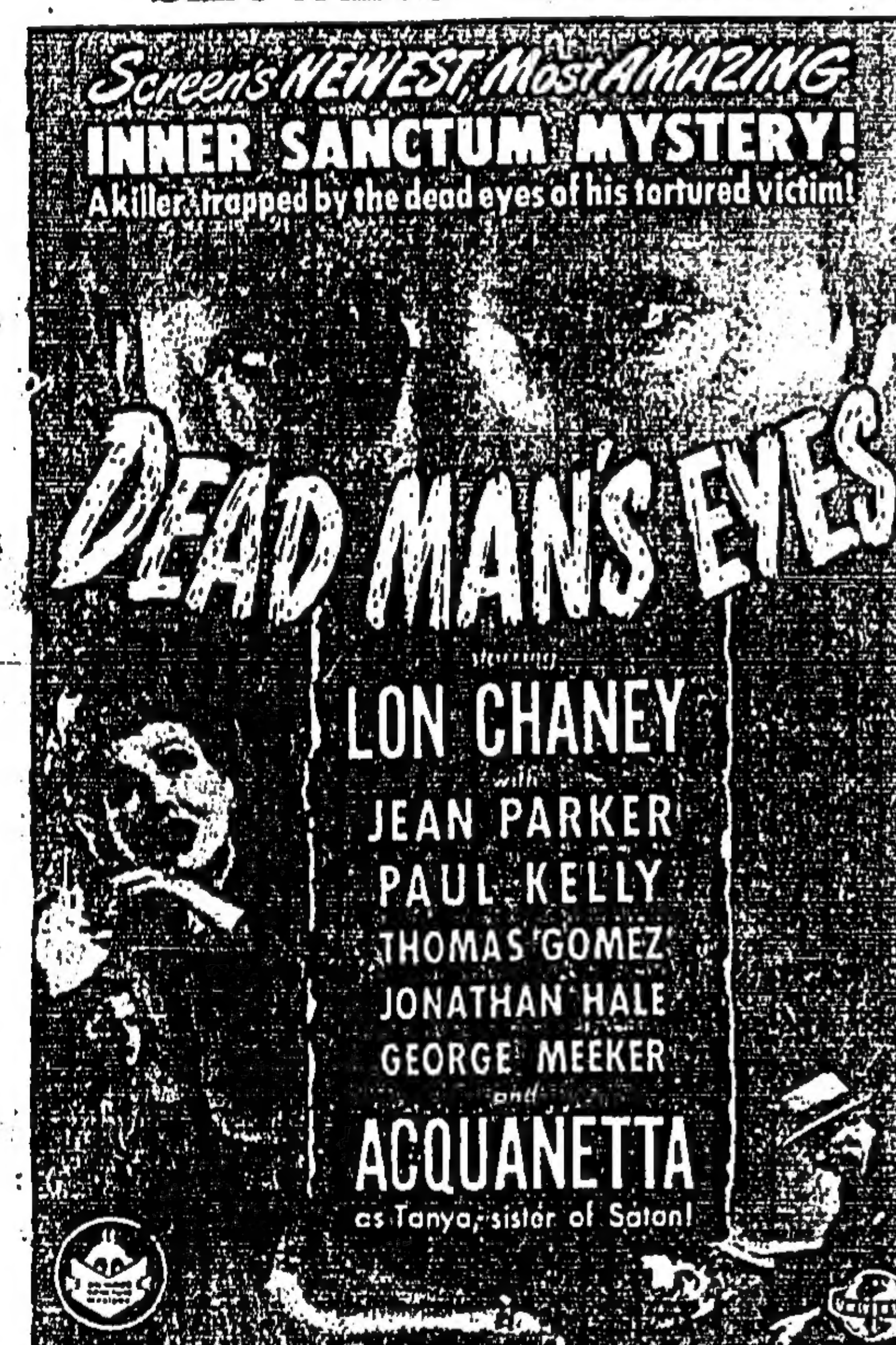
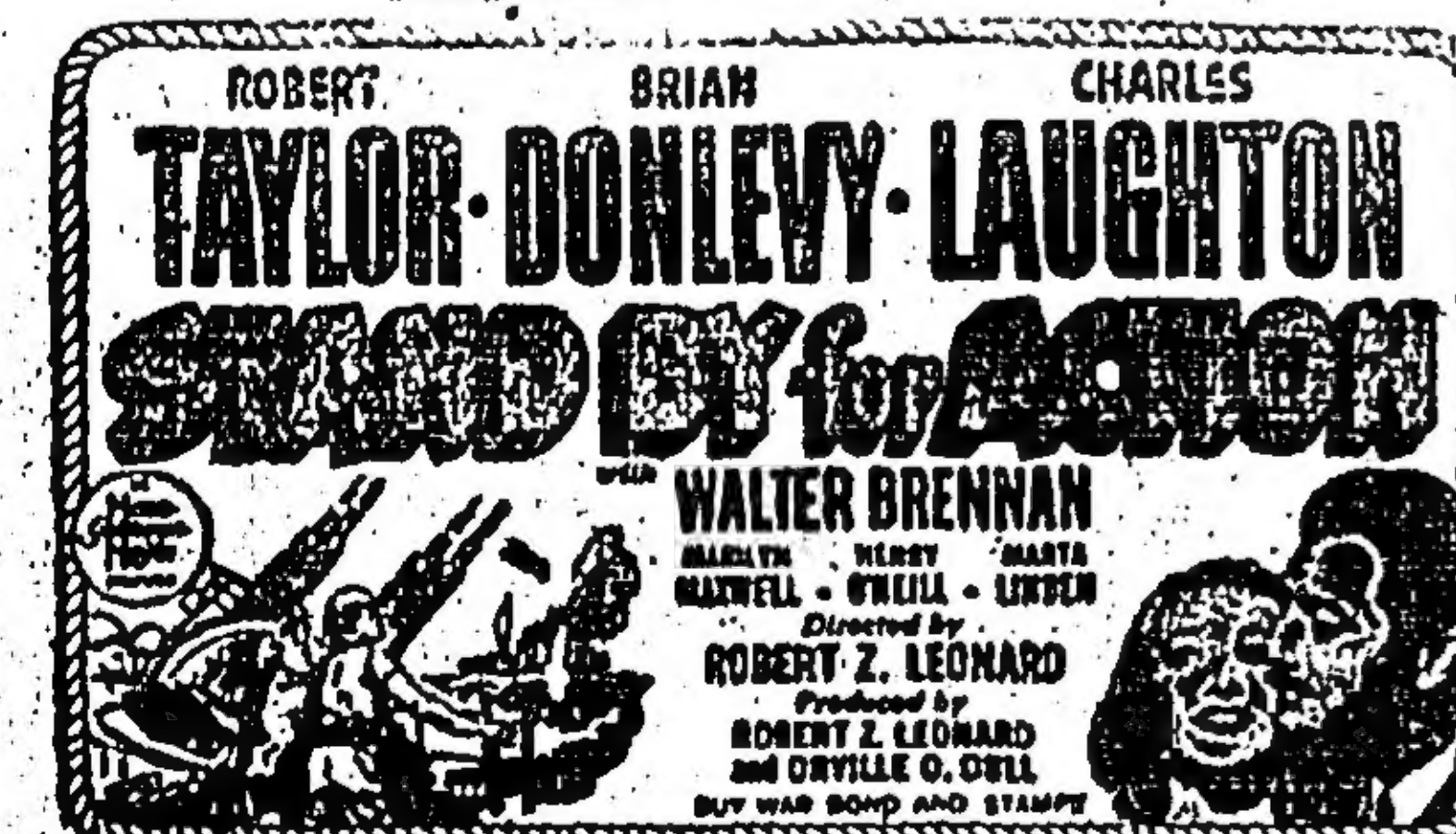
the eyes of the world, dominated and bled white by corrupt officialdom. It is a truism that China's difficulties are primarily the political disunity of the country. Civil war has hampered the nation's rehabilitation, and contributed to the disastrous downward plunge of its currency. But there have been other factors: an almost complete lack of state-manship and the absence of a people's will and confidence behind an approved government. Nanking blames the Communists for instigating rice riots and labour disorders, yet it is significant that these occur apparently only in the Nationalist-controlled areas. Detached observers are more impressed with the fact that off-repeated Nanking warnings of "stringent measures" and "severe punishment" for these "guilty of corruption" are so seldom put in to effect. The immediate solution appears to rest in the hands of the Nanking regime. And this requires a drastically new economic, political, financial and social structure. Without it, China must remain in chaos for years, to the detriment, not only of her people, but the rest of the world.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**KINKS**
AIR-CONDITIONEDAt 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

COMING SOON

**ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL**DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
CENTRAL: Extra Performance at 12.30 P.M.

-SHOWING TO-DAY-

SHOWING
TO-DAY**MAJESTIC**At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

NEXT CHANGE: "THE MAGIC BOW"

ORIENTALSHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 P.M.
SPECIAL RETURN ENGAGEMENT BY REQUEST!
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In "DESPERATE JOURNEY"

Commencing To-Morrow: "MADAME CURIE"

BY THE WAY
by BeachcomberNO EXTRA RATIONS FOR
BRITISH NAVAL TEAM
SWINDON (by cable).

INTERVIEWED yesterday, a high official said, "An allocation of sausage skins, made up from discarded fish, will shortly be made, if at all, or not."

"This should enable the nutritional commodities visualised in Schedule 24 to be pre-supplemented in the case of food intake units who come under the surplus dietary plan for non-manual executives in touch with personnel. While meat for all-in-wrestlers is being considered by a committee composed of experts, or not, as yet, so that."

Potato v. Potato

THE case of Potato versus Potato was on the point of being settled out of court when the two gentlemen met in a passage. Mr Potato "twitched a nostril sneeringly" at Mr Potato. Both broke into violent abuse of each other, and before you could say prefricited corsets, the whole accused affair was in the law courts again. In an opening address, Cocklecarrot suggested that the two gentlemen might care to change their names. Both refused haughtily. Mr Potato said that a name which had been good enough for Henry II's gardener was good enough for him.

Mr Potato said, "If we are to talk about name-changing, what about Gooseboote, Snappdriver, Cocklecarrot?"

The twitching nostril

Gooseboote: My name is derived from the Low Saxon, Gouseboote, meaning to knock the edge off a stone implement.

Snappdriver: The ancient trade of snappdriving comes from the time when men drove snaps in the fall of the year, in the New Forest.

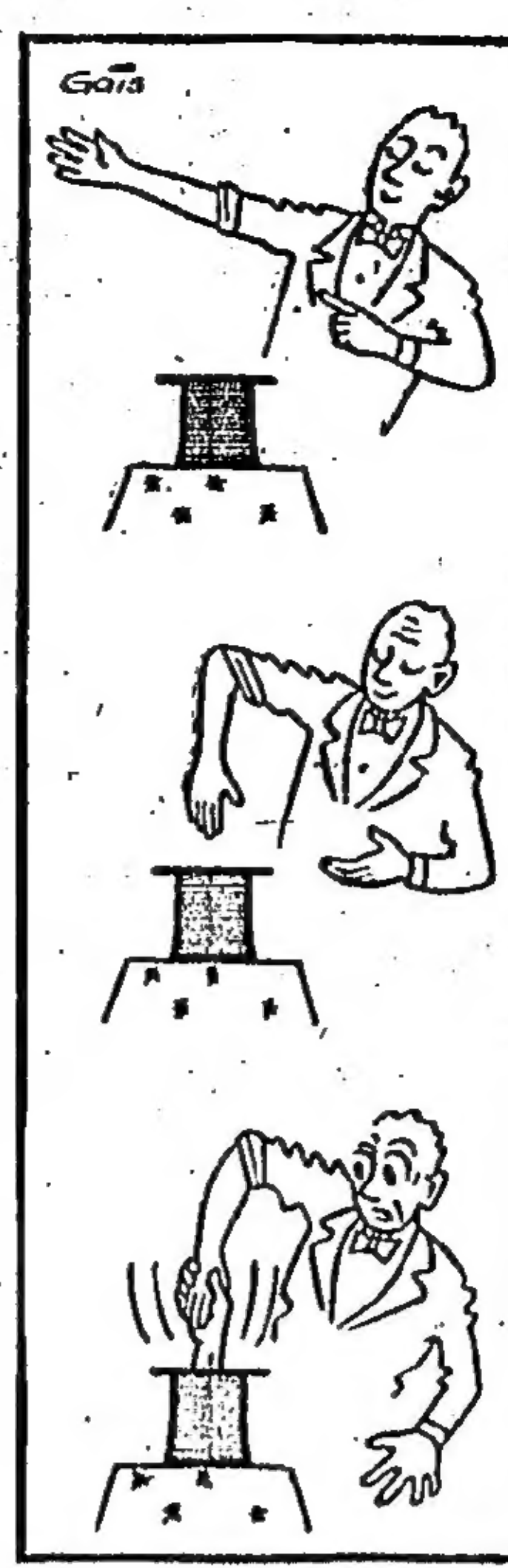
Cocklecarrot: Is this really germane to the nostril-twitching we are to consider? The twitch of a nostril may be involuntary, as on encountering an unsavoury odour, or at the impact of a midge. It may also be voluntary and emphatic, expressing contempt, nausea or hauteur. Mr Potato, what did your twitch imply?

Potato: Hay fever.

Gooseboote: A very sudden attack, surely?

Potato: Mr Potato was wearing a very overpowering bloom in his buttonhole.

(Case adjourned for lunch)



--- By C. V. R. THOMPSON ---

distinguished British foreign correspondent,
who has for some years concentrated
on reporting the American scene**If Henry Wallace were
PRESIDENT**

HENRY WALLACE could have been President of the United States. It is only because just a few more people did not make a little more noise on a certain summer afternoon in 1944 that Harry Truman beat him to the Vice-Presidency.

Otherwise he, and not Harry Truman, would have succeeded F.D.R. two years ago. What if he had become President—what difference would it have made?

Ask any American that and you will get one of two answers:—

Answer 1: We should be well on the road towards fulfilment of the Roosevelt dream of a world of plenty and world peace.

Answer 2: Chaos, even if accompanied by sweet music.

The first answer comes from the less, and less audible American "liberals,"—a group which includes almost anyone from a non-Conservative to a Communist. The second comes from the Conservatives, either Republican or Democrat, who are predominant.

The Liberals still have hopes that are dwindling fast that they can make a President of Wallace yet. The others think they have killed him as a starry-eyed mystic whose solution of the World's ills is to provide a milkman to call once a day on the Hottentots.

LUNGE AT BRITAIN

BUT let me try to draw a composite picture of President Wallace from his record.

He would have been the most talkative President America ever had. He would probably have dug up the neat, English-style lawns of the White House to plant corn there, because digging is his favourite relaxation.

He would have been the most undiplomatic President the Foreign Office had ever dealt with, telling Attlee what he thought of him today and Stalin tomorrow.

He would have had UNO tackling the atom problem, the Mediterranean problem, the Russian problem, the Middle East problem, the Far East problem, world relief, and the reconstruction of the war-torn countries. And most of it still with American dollars.

President Wallace would not have had too much time for Britain. Time, probably, to chase us out of Palestine. Time, too, to commend Attlee for voluntarily chasing out of India, Burma and Egypt.

Time, too, for an occasional lunge at British imperialism just because he would have been sure that there must still be a place somewhere in the Empire where we are kicking Hottentots.

But his big target would have been Russia. By now he would probably have known the Kremlin as well as he knows the White House. And during his visits there he might not have talked "like Roosevelt at Yalta," but he certainly would not have talked like Marshall at Moscow.

It would have been on his ability to convince Russia that his One World theory is possible and preferable to any other world system that President Wallace would have stood or fallen.

THE UNEMPLOYED

MORE dollars would have been needed on the home front. There are 66,000,000 Americans employed now and fewer than 2,500,000 unemployed. President Wallace would have felt danger in the air without 57,000,000 employed.

By now he would have plans ready to build new roads, bridges and post-offices out of the seemingly inexhaustible Government funds to stave off the bust that he would expect around the corner from this big boom.

He would have been a terrible politician, saying the wrong thing—politically, that is—for the insufficient reason that it seemed like the right thing to him. For two years now he would have been in more hot water than a housewife's hands.

I am not at all sure that he would have allowed America to atom bomb Hiroshima. And if he had, he would most certainly have insisted that the Japs were given warning first of what they faced if they did not surrender.

I am positive that by now he would have done his stubbornness—his stubbornness should not be underestimated—to give the atom secrets to the world. Yes, to Russia, too.

He would have made a fire-side chat—no, a dozen fire-side chats—that it was the only way to stop the world's suspicions of America. Any other policy he would have called new-style isolationism.

I do not think that President Wallace would have stopped Lense-Lend. Or UNRRA, either. In fact, I think he would have tried to persuade Congress to pour dollars and food abroad to stop hunger everywhere and to rebuild the war-ravaged nations.

Dollars for Britain to rebuild railways and modernise industry. Dollars for Russia to build, highways, bridges and electrical plants. Dollars for France. Dollars for everywhere, and to heck with balancing the Budget.

But no dollars to fight Communism in Greece, no dollars for Turkey, no dollars for colonies that were not free.

More fire-side chats by the score to get support for this. His argument—the world's only hope is to be one world, and anyway a dollar sent abroad will eventually come back as five dollars paid for American goods which, of course, will enter these foreign markets unrestricted, in exchange for lowered tariffs into America.

President Wallace would have been faced with a coal strike, just as President Truman is, but it would be a different kind of coal strike. Not the final gesture of John L. Lewis, the beaten autocrat, but the annual triumph of a glutton for triumphs.

For under President Wallace, the champion of the common man, it would have been the common man's privilege to strike to his heart's content for bigger and better wages, no matter what the threat to his nation's economy.

THE DRIVER

THIS, then, is the broad programme that Henry Wallace might have tried to carry out had he become President. Under a system of government like Britain's he might have succeeded. But in America, where Congress was established as a check upon its President instead of as a team behind him, I am sure he could not.

In fact, I think that if Henry Wallace had become President instead of Harry Truman, he might easily have been today almost where Truman is—driving on the right side of the road in a car that is built for the left side.

Congress might even have resurrected some ordinance to prevent him digging up the White House lawns.

QUOTE: Mr Henry Wallace, invited last night to comment on Thompson's article, said: "Well, there's one thing you can't reason—that is the imagination of a true Briton."

**HARDY POLES
REBUILDING
TRAGIC CITY**

By Lady Margaret Stewart

who travelled to the Moscow Conference
with the British delegation.To see the ultimate in ruined cities you
must see tragic Warsaw.The hardy Poles, however, have refused to
leave and have done an astounding job of re-
construction.**NAZIS' MORAL CRIME**The wrecking of Warsaw ranks among the moral crimes
with Lidice, for Warsaw was finally destroyed by the Germans
with dynamite.

WARSAW was destroyed not by bombing or shelling. It was blown up, deliberately, house by house by the retreating Germans.

The city was deserted at the time, but the Germans were determined not to leave a building standing. They made a thorough job of it, and demolished 95 per cent. of the capital.

The people of Warsaw, live, for the most part, in cellars and much of their shelter will be inundated when the ice breaks.

Poland is a country of hardship, and a country of hardy people.

They have sufficient to eat, although much of it is expensive and sold on the eternal black market. It is in not other parts of the world.

Nevertheless, the struggle for existence is a continuous fight against conditions which are hard to explain to the more prosperous parts of the globe.

I was in Poland 15 years ago and I saw much of the same fight. The difference today is that Poland is now

recovering from yet another war which smashed the country, and in the old days there was one definite standard for those with money and land and nothing for the rest, now everyone is fighting for recovery.

Perhaps, for that reason, the people of Warsaw were determined to live there rather than to move to Cracow or to other towns.

The initiative of the Government to stay there gave the lead. Despite the great work of reconstruction, many whole streets are still mere piles of impassable rubble.

The train was met by members of the Government. Mr Bevin greeting them with the words that the British nation and the Polish had fought and died together against the common enemy.

Dr Litauer, who is soon going to Australia as Minister, was present, and he told me that he was greatly looking forward to his new appointment.

I drove round the city in convoy after Mr Bevin, and with me was a woman who had once lived in Warsaw for 11 years. She could scarcely recognise a street, and did not know the station at which we arrived.

WHERE 200,000 DIEDThe landmarks are gone except for an occasional large
building which was used by the Germans until the end.

THESE buildings were drilled for blasting—but the Boche did not have the time.

We passed the Ghetto—powdered into brickdust. You cannot get through its streets, which are the graveyard of some 200,000 men, women and children. It was cordoned off, and wiped out two years before Warsaw met its final fate.

After that, as a Pole told me, the citizens knew what to expect. I drove by what remains of President's old house, and the former British Embassy, the rubble of houses was still covered with election slogans; tiny horse-drawn waggon were the main form of transport.

The great Vistula river had been frozen over completely, and the ice was so thick that motor cycle races were held on its surface.

In Britain we have known the difference between a good harvest, a medium one, and recently a bad one. But in Poland, as in parts of Russia, it is a very different matter. The first Soviet Government.

The damage done to the town in this war was still apparent in a few gutted structures, but the Russian style architecture of the main buildings appeared intact from the station platform.

At Best we boarded the Russian train—one of the most comfortable in which I have ever been. Through Minsk and many other towns to Smolensk. . . and so to Moscow.

After Warsaw and on the train I had my first Polish lunch, given by Mr Roloff, of the Foreign Office, who will accompany Dr Litauer to Australia.

In Polish vodka we toasted Australia, and he asked me about conditions in the "land of promise."

The lunch was tremendous and delicious, boiled chicken and barley, Polish smoked ham, Polish frankfurter sausages in onion sauce, sweet horseradish and a new kind of mustard, and boiling hot tea which they drink in long glasses.

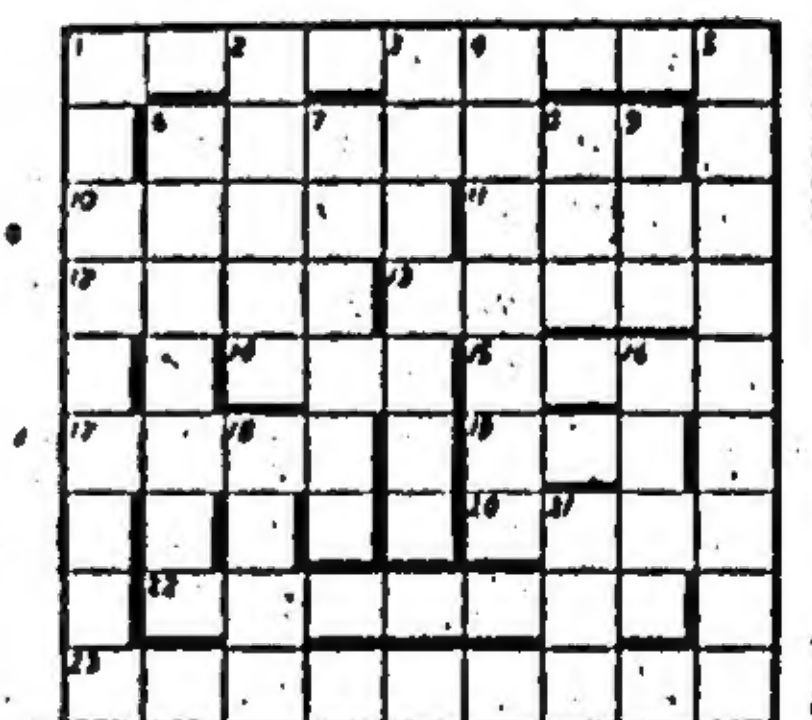
It was hot, sweet, and utterly wonderful.

Best Litovsk: That name of great and tragic association. We arrived at five in the evening to the strains of Mozart. As on all Russian railway stations a loudspeaker gives forth a continuous musical programme; we had Mozart and we had American live, old tunes such as "Stormy Weather," and a Scottish reel.

Best Litovsk—where in 1917 the Germans exacted one of the most brutal treaties in history with the first Soviet Government.

The damage done to the town in this war was still apparent in a few gutted structures, but the Russian style architecture of the main buildings appeared intact from the station platform.

At Best we boarded the Russian train—one of the most comfortable in which I have ever been. Through Minsk and many other towns to Smolensk. . . and so to Moscow.

CROSSWORD

14. By no means bright. (3)
15. Name. (4)
16. The heart of probity. (3)
17. Waste. (5)
18. One T for apparel. (7)
19. Obediently. (5)

1. Slighted. (9)
2. Seems I said this way. (10)
3. His pleasure is usually found on a river. (7)
4. Was it here that the expression "cheese is" began? (7)
5. Today tomorrow. (6)
6. Where you may find the ripe end. (4)
7. Here you get usage. (6)
8. Prior to. (4)
9. It has been cast many times. (3)
10. Anagram of 15. (4) (18, One. (4))
11. Extract from a feeling address. (3)

Across
1. A bitter hatred. (10)
2. Pet deal (anagram). (7)
3. Not the man in the fish shop but the one in the monastery. (8)
4. Daily Express forecaster. (4)
5. This is a famous bridge in Venice. (4)
6. Neither rain nor snow. (5)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 2, Courage; 3, Dress; 11, Trap; 12, Exact; 13, MSS; 14, Ariel; 15, See; 16, Hanger; 17, Derm; 22 and 19, Inlet; 23, Tee; 24, Tied; 25, Disturb; 26, Coalition. Down: 1 and 7, Adam's apple; 2, Crenelated; 3, Unaster; 4, Attract; 5, Grain; 6, Ease; 7, See 1 Down; 8, Exact; 10, Scarlet; 17, Disc; 18, Nail; 20, Ill; 21, Eden.

NANCY Let the Public Beware!

By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless
takeElliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives you some ideas for the Bride's gown.

BRIDE TIPS!

Brides are wearing formal bridal gowns in soft Pastels—Pale Pink, softest Blue, Pale Yellow and even a becoming Lilac was selected by a glamorous New York bride. White is, of course, always beautiful and traditional but the colours are glamorous!

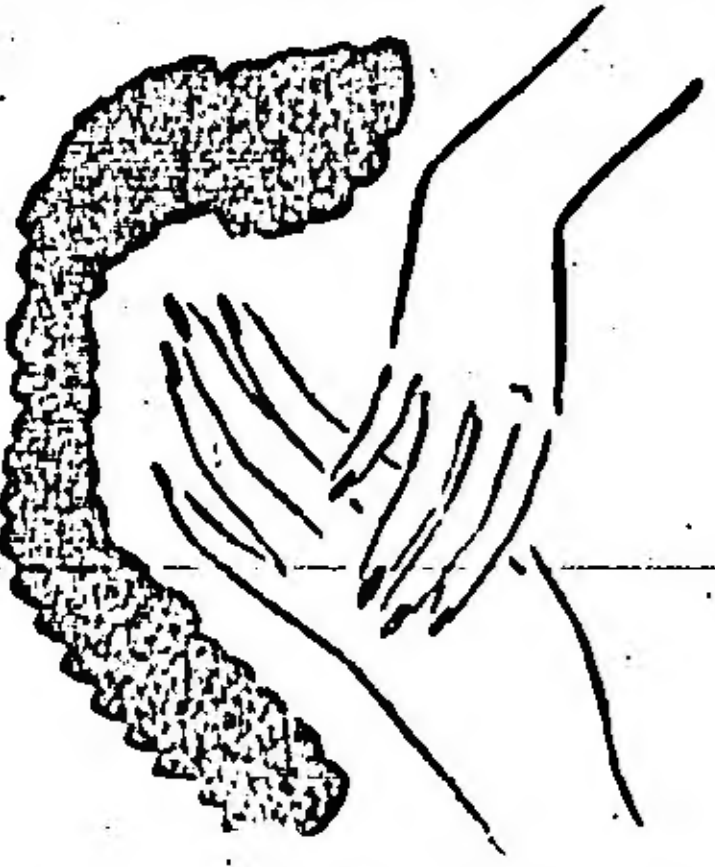
When wearing your Bridal Gown, wear Pastel makeup shades and don't use deep, dramatic polish on your fingernails. Choose a seashell Pink.

Great frills of lace surround a cluster of White Violets for a formal Bride's bouquet and Pink tulle (eighty yards of it!) will be ruffled around perfect White roses! This for a Teen Age bride.

For the service wedding of a young war widow, Pale Gray satin was done in a "young" manner and the hat was of Gray straw, encircled with Pink Camellias.

A going-away Bride is wearing Navy Blue wool with a Pale Yellow blouse and gloves. A deep, crownless, blue straw was covered with Yellow buttercups!

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



A long, flexible emeryboard gives a full, easy sweep. You must always file from the sides to the center, never back and forth. You generate too much heat with that back-and-forth "filing system"! You can improve on your smooth nail-edge by covering it with polish or with a colorless foundation. Then you will have any anags completely trapped and tucked away. Thus you avoid anags, save stockings and salvage nail beauty!

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"She's coming home, Ma—says she could make good in the movies all right, but it's impossible to find a place to live in Hollywood!"

TOUGH TIMES IN SCANDINAVIA

On the surface, it would appear that the Scandinavian countries are doing quite well in the matter of reconstruction and rehabilitation—but only on the surface.

The Wall Street Journal in New York reported, for instance, that Sweden is operating industrially above prewar levels and that Denmark and Norway are substantially close to normal. It could have gone farther and said that Finland is operating industrially far above prewar level.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM TO RETIRE

Somerset Maugham, 74-year-old playwright and novelist, whose works have been widely circulated, soon will give up active writing.

In his villa, "Mauressque," at the edge of Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat, which was looted and badly damaged during the German occupation, Maugham is now putting the finishing touches to his last book.

It is entitled "Catalina"—the name of its heroine. The setting of the novel is Spain in the days of Philip III.

When the manuscript is ready, Maugham plans to visit London to see his publishers, and then return to the Riviera to retire with his family.

Closing Shop

"I am going to close down my literary shop," he said. "I feel I have worked enough and I want to enjoy life and travel."

Turning to the world situation, and Russia in particular, Maugham declared: "One of my plays was banned recently from Moscow theatres. It was 'The Circle' and, apparently was found 'too bourgeois'."

"I hope the Russians are only going through a bad phase. This is the sort of thing Hitler used to do," he said.

PHILIPPINES EXPELS CHINESE

On recommendation of the deportation board, President Roxas of the Philippines recently ordered the deportation of Lim Siang, a Chinese merchant, for alleged espionage service with the Japanese during the occupation.

The President, according to the Manila Bulletin, also accepted the board's recommendation against the deportation of Co Chi Pak, another Chinese businessman whose ouster had been sought on charges of maintaining gambling establishments dealing in white slave traffic, opium smuggling and economic collaboration with the Japanese. Co was acquitted for insufficiency of the evidence presented to support the charges against him.

Siang was found guilty by the board of turning over to the Japanese military police a fellow Chinese and a Filipino who were subsequently imprisoned and tortured.

Siang has been arrested and placed under police custody pending his deportation.

In another case being heard by the board, Max Kummer, for 19 years before the war president of the German Club, also faces deportation if charges that he collaborated with the Japanese and actively aided the Axis cause are proved. Testimony against him was rendered by Edward Huenefeldt, former official of the Nazi party in the Philippines.

Melbourne Band For Prague

A Melbourne jazz band is to represent Australia at the World Youth Festival at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in July and August this year.

Announcing this, Mr. Ronald L. Willis, secretary of the Sydney Swing Music Club, said: "News of the scheme has created a sensation in Australian jazz circles, and great enthusiasm for the venture has developed."

"Jazz fans throughout Australia already have rallied to contribute to a fund established to meet the greater part of the costs of the band's journey," he said.

Mr. Willis said that the band also intended to visit London and tour the Continent. Total cost of the trip was expected to be over £2,000.

The orchestra, known as Gracemo Bell's Dixieland Jazz Band, played a major role in the Australian Jazz Convention, held in Melbourne last December.

But such is only one side of the picture.

That does not illustrate the misery, poverty, and abjection of the Finns. It does not give the picture of a Denmark with home conditions as critical as at any time during the German occupation; or a Norway with many shortages and high prices on its startlingly few luxury items now on the market, or even of Sweden where the populace still markets under a strict rationing system and taxes are more staggering than a double schnapps.

Food Monotony

Production in these countries is going forward at full and furious capacity. Also it is all going out of the country as export. What comes back is equipment and material to be used in reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The production actually is paying for the enormous losses suffered by these countries during the war when production in Norway and Denmark was in German hands. In Finland, of course, an entirely new industry has been built to pay off reparations to Russia.

Food is plentiful in all Scandinavia except Finland, but the variety is limited, most foodstuffs being home-grown products.

Sombre Fact

The other day one store in Oslo (Norway) had a limited number of French perfume—the first in Norway since before the war. The stuff was expensive, but while it lasted the women of Oslo almost caused a riot to get at the French product.

There are many illustrations of conditions within these countries that belie the surface aspects of increased production.

They all add up to the sombre fact that the populations of these countries—excepting Sweden—are suffering on a minimum diet of the comforts and luxuries of life until six years of disaster can be wiped off the books.

Many hold the pessimistic view this will take another six years or more.

150,000 DPs WANT TO WORK

Two years after the end of the European war, Britain, the United States, France, and many small nations, have discovered that there are 150,000 skilled men and women in camps for displaced persons in Germany waiting for the opportunity to work.

Government delegations from all parts of Europe and America have travelled to the British zone to tap this skilled labour lying idle.

Almost simultaneously the nations have decided that to import these displaced persons under favourable conditions is one way of repairing their damaged economies. French officials touring the British, French and American zones are guaranteeing that any worker who proves satisfactory after one year in France will not be sent back, and will eventually be given the opportunity of applying for French citizenship.

Britain, despite an acute shortage of mineworkers and building craftsmen, appears to have been slightly later in the field than France.

Girls For Hospitals

Selection of men for Britain, it is understood, will be carried out by Ministry of Labour officials already in Germany to "screen" Baltic girls who have been leaving for domestic work in British hospitals and institutions.

Norway, Belgium and Canada are among the smaller nations taking an interest in the German labour pool. After foreign demands have been met and treated, the displaced persons in the British zone of Germany are to be given a new status.

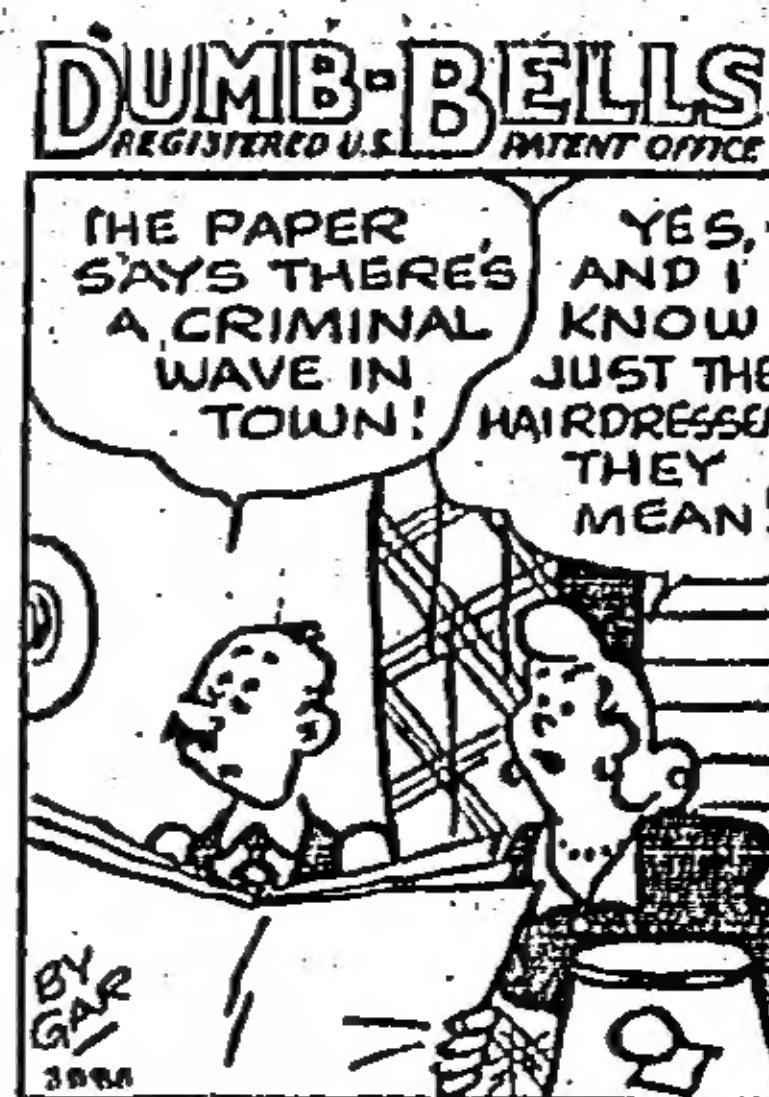
They will be directed into labour in the same way as Germans, will face the same penalties as Germans if they refuse to work, will be placed on German rations, supervised by German police and made subject to German law.

Before these regulations come into effect, however, UNRRA and British authorities are to speed repatriations of those displaced persons who wish to return to their native countries.

NOT ALWAYS WINNERS

Screen comedians Bud Abbott and Lou Costello appeared recently before the grand jury in Chicago investigating the taxation affairs of Michael ("The Greek") Potson, Chicago night club owner.

Abbott and Costello said they gave Potson £20,000 to Potson from 1940 to 1943 in payment of gambling losses. They told the jury the gambling took place on a Hollywood movie set, between scenes.



Big Crowd Grets The Film Winners

Stars arriving at the Dorchester for the National Film Award presentation recently were cheered by crowds who had waited for hours in the rain.

It was a gala night, but there was no mobbing, no battle for the Dorchester doors.

Many fans were at their posts in Park-lane more than three hours before the first guests arrived.

Margaret Lockwood, voted No. 1 star (like James Mason) for the second successive year, was a dazzling figure in black—a silk jersey dress draped in Grecian style, with a long fox stole and long black gloves, and her black hair swept to complete the Grecian effect.

Wrote Script

There was also a great reception for Anna Neagle, who starred in her husband Herbert Wilcox's production of "Piccadilly Incident" (voted the best British picture of 1946) and, like her co-star, Michael Wilding, came second in the acting poll.

She was also there in the lesser-known role of "Florence Tranter."

Her husband favoured for the first time that year that pseudonym she was also responsible for the "Piccadilly Incident" story.

She chose her favourite colour—a pastel-blue dress to set off her golden hair and blue eyes, with a pearl-embroidered square-cut neck.

The Daily Mail's three Silver Stars were presented by Lord and Lady Rothermere in a setting of orange, cream, and yellow flowers. A floral replica of the Silver Star formed the background to the presentation.

Mason's 'No'

James Mason was still in New York, but he had his say in a speech recorded there and flown to England.

Mr. J. Arthur Rank, whose films made Mason a star, accepted the trophy on his behalf, and will deliver it to him personally when Mr. Rank goes to the United States shortly.

"It doesn't matter what group he acts for," said Mr. Rank. "As long as a great actor like James Mason is in British pictures it will be fine."

Only one voice was raised in protest against James Mason's selection as leading actor. It was the voice of James Mason.

"I disagree with you," he told the voters. "But I love you all the more for thinking of me as you do."

Margaret Lockwood thanked the voters for making her "the happiest young woman in England."

Lord Rothermere said the National Film Award had been planned as the best means of deciding democratically which film and stars were the public's favourites—a wiser means than putting the responsibility on one person or committee of persons.

RAF HELP IN BURMA RICE DROP

Air Headquarters, Burma, have issued a report on the recent RAF "Operation Hunger IV," during which large quantities of rice and salt were dropped from aircraft on the Karen hill country of mid-Burma, a difficult mountainous area covered with thick jungle.

Early this year, to avert the likelihood of famine as a result of the failure of the local rice crop, the Government of Burma approached Air Headquarters, Burma, as to the possibility of dropping 600 tons of rice and 200 tons of salt to a Karen community of some 14,000 people who inhabit an isolated tract of country to the northeast of Toungoo, 120 miles north of Rangoon.

The Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Sanderson, after consultation with Far East Air Headquarters, agreed to undertake this mission, and six Dakota aircraft were allocated to the task.

The Army authorities detailed the 3/6 Rajputana Rifles to provide protection for the supplies before and after dropping and British personnel of No. 709 Air Despatch Unit accompanied the aircraft for man-handling the bags and despatching them over the dropping zones.

Except for one day's break, the operation ran continuously for 17 days.

LEE THEATRE

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"The Constant Nymph"
Directed by EDMUND GULLINGS
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ACATHA CHRISTIE'S MASTERPIECE OF SUSPENSE.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

RUSSIANS SPOIL BIG ESTATE

Russian delegates to UNO caused about £8,000 worth of damage during their occupation of the J. P. Morgan Estate's 57-roomed mansion, reports Associated Press.

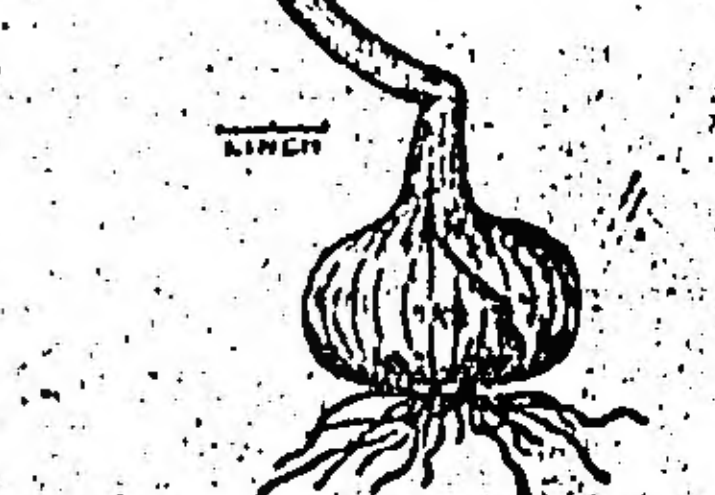
The Russians occupied the estate for more than a year at an annual rental of £5,000.

They paid £2,500 in March in settlement of the contract, which ordinarily would not have expired until September.

Damage to the premises included the destruction of silk hangings and markings on the walls, according to the owners.

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Mr. J. J. Kramer, the estate's lawyer, said: "The place is useless now for anything but a school or hotel." He explained, however, that such a conversion was not desirable, and the owners planned to pull down the mansion, sub-divide the estate, and build private homes on it. Some months ago neighbours complained that the Russians were not caring for the estate's beautiful gardens, and were permitting nude bathing parties on the estate's private beach.

